This Issue Contains THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL

Gainesville Daily Sun

VOL. XXIII, NO. 256 GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1906 TEN CENTS A WE

CONGRESS CONVENES AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Passage of Appropriation Bills Chief Business.

MEMBERS ON HAND PROMPTLY

Senator Penrose Introduced a Resolution Calling for All Information Regarding Dismissal of the Negro Troops at Ft. Reno, Okla.

The two houses of congress were called to order at 12 o'clock Monday.

Senator Foraker, it is understood, has decided to offer in the senate early this week a resolution to inquiry into the dismissal from the army of a battalion of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry (negroes) as a result of the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13th, last.

The senator's resolution will request the president or the war department to furnish the senate with all the facts in the case including especially the evidence on which the order of dismissal was based. The purpose of asking for the data is to permit clear judgment whether an injustice has been done any of the members of the disgraced organization.

The question has been raised whether the dismissal "without honor" which the negro infantrymen suffered, does not deprive them illegally of military rights, such as pensions, admission to soldiers' homes, etc.

The question of spelling undoutedly will receive attention at the hands of congress this week. The subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations, which prepared the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill, report that measure to the full committee Monday, with the old form of spelling retained, and it will be for the committee to decide whether the old form shall be used. There is a possibility that the congressional record will contain both styles of spelling.

Senator Penrose introduced a resolution calling on the president for all information regarding the dismissal of a battalion of negro trops at Reno, Okla. on account of the affray at Brownsville, Tex.

The fact that both houses of congress were to meet for the short session had the effect early in the day of giving the capitol an appearance of activity such as it has not presented since adjournment last June. The first day of a session never develops much of interest to those used to attending the sessions of congress, but no other day of a session seems to possess greater charm for the average citizen. Both members and visitors found the great building in excellent shape to receive them. Vast as is the structure, it has been thoroughly renovated, both inside and out, during the recess and it looked as clean and inviting as many a newer building. All of the committee rooms have been rejuvenated and the two chambers completely cleaned up. Senators and members of the house began to arrive early in the day and ther ewere many cordial greetings in the corridors and on the floors.

The experiences of the late campaign were a fruitful source of remark, and although many of the meetings were between Republicans and Democrats there was wo evidence of any but the best feeling. The newcomers, generally expressed the opinion that the short session would witness little legislation beyond the passage of the appropriation bills. But if any one thinks we will not find something to talk about he has another guess, said one of them, and there was a general acquiescence.

At 12:44 the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

The house adjourned at 12:53 p. m.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Secretary of the treasury, George B. Cortelyou; attorney general, Chas. J. Bonaparte; postmaster general, George L. Von Meyer; secretary of the navy, Victor H. Metcalf; secretary of the interior, James R. Garfield; secretary of commerce and labor, Oscar L. Strauss; associate justice of the supreme court, William H. Moody.

SOUTH GEORGIA STILL RAIDED.

Big Moonshine Plant Is Found In Thomas County.

Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 4.—What was probably the largest revenue raid in the history of the south was consummated by Revenue Officers Z. E. Norton and C. D. Williams on the plantation of B. F. Lewis, 12 miles north of Thomasville, on the Ochlockonee river this week.

Sixteen hundred gallons of beer, nough to make about 260 gallons of whisky, was seized, a poplar box still with a metal bottom eight feet long and four feet wide and twenty-eight inches deep, with a capacity of 275 gallons, was destroyed.

It is estimated that the value of the property to be moonshiners was about $900. If the liquor had been run off and sold, the government would have been the loser by about $286.

No arrests have been made in the case, but startling developments are expected within the next few days. The revenue officers think they have some valuable evidence that may entangle some of the most prominent men in the county.

Estimate of Cotton Crop.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.—The cotton crop estimate of the the Times-Democrat, based on reports of correspondents over the entire cotton crop output of 1906-07 at 12,450,000 bales. The estimated crop by states follows: Alabama, $1,250,000; Arkansas, 950,000; Florida, 50,000; Georgia, 1,600,000; Louisiana, 900,000; Mississippi, 1,500,000; North Carolina, 600,000; South Carolina, 900,000; Tennessee and Oklahoma, 700,000; Texas and Indian Territory, 4,000,000. These figures are an estimate of the actual growth of the year and do not include linters, repacks or other additions of the sort.

Wofried by Wife, He Took His Life.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 4—Dith letters written by himself in his pocket, declaring that his wife had driven him to death, W. C. Ausdenbrinke, for three years employed as a master mechanic in the ordinance department at Washington, D. C., hanged himself at the engine building plant of MacIntosh, Hemphill & Co. Austderbrinke was honorably discharged from the navy yard on Nov. 17, and came to Pittsburg a few days later. According to his letters, his wife resides at No. 213 Fourteenth street, Northeast Washington.

Crazed by Grief, He Killed Himself.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—Crazed by grief because he had accidentally killed his cousin, Stephen Ternesec, 20 years old, committed suicide in Nottingham, a suburb. The two were cleaning a shotgun, and while it was in the hands of Ternesec, it was discharged, instantly killing Stephen Kikis, aged 18 years. Realizing what had happened, Ternesec ran into the yard and turned the gun upon himself, dying almost instantly.

Glass Imitation of Rubies.

New York, Dec. 4.—Warnings are being sent out by importers of precious stones to wholesale and retail dealers to be beware of glass immitation of rubies, emeralds and sapphires that have been sold in large quantities in the last week or two to dealers by a French firm, designated the parties as reconstructed stones. It is said that some of the imitations have only ready been sold under the same name to holiday buyers.

Reports Are Unfounded.

Adis-Abeba, Abyssinia, Dec. 4.—The reports of the illness of King Menelik, which are attracting considerable attention in Europe owing to the possibility of complications in the succession to the throne, are unfounded. A British syndicate has acquired the only known coal fields in Abyssinia.

Earthquake Shock Felt.

Rome, Dec. 4.—An earthquake shock lasting 2 seconds was felt on Sunday at Milazo on the north coast of the island of Sicily. No damage was done.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Lynching Discussed at Length as a National Evil.

NOT A RACE QUESTION

Control of Combinations of Capital a Paramount Issue.

AN INCOME TAX DEMANDED

Mr. Roosevelt Advocates Free Trade For Philippines, Federal Marriage and Divorce Law and Maintenance of Strong Navy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity, and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Corporation Campaign Contributions.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire, but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Government's Right of Appeal In Criminal Cases.

Another bill which has just passed one house of the congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states. It exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates the court sustained the defendant's demurrer, while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court, and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations that do wrong, and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be "unconstitutional" and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

It is well to recollect that the real efficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of this nature as to which there is not much public excitement, because there is little public understanding of their importance, while the interested parties are keenly alive to the desirability of defeating them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings, but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding in certain cases to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable, and, though there may have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evildoers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment, and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased, but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much. Judge Holt of the New York district court in a recent decision admirably stated the need for treating with just severity offenders of this kind. His opinion runs in part as follows:

Judge Holt Quoted.

"The government's evidence to establish the defendant's guilt was clear, conclusive and undisputed. The case was a flagrant one. The transactions which took place under this illegal contract were very large, the amounts of rebates returned were considerable, and the amount of the rebate itself was large, amounting to more than one-fifth of the entire tariff charge for the transportation of merchandise from this city to Detroit. It is not too much to say, in my opinion, that if this business was carried on for a considerable time on that basis—that is, if this discrimination in favor of this particular shipper was made with an eighteen instead of a twenty-three cent rate and the tariff rate was maintained as against their competitors—the result might be, and not improbably would be, that their competitors would be driven out of business. This crime is one which in its nature is deliberate and premeditated. I think over a fortnight elapsed between the date of Palmer's letter requesting the reduced rate and the answer of the railroad company deciding to grant it, and then for months afterward this business was carried on and these claims for rebates submitted month after month and checks in payment of them drawn month after month. Such a violation of the law, in my opinion, in its essential nature is a very much more heinous act than the ordinary common, vulgar crimes which come before criminal courts constantly for punishment and which arise from sudden passion or temptation. This crime in this case was committed by men of education and of large business experience, whose standing in the community was such that they might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law, upon the maintenance of which alone in this country the security of their property depends. It was committed on behalf of a great railroad corporation, which, like other railroad corporations, has received gratuitously from the state large and valuable privileges for the public's convenience and its own, which performs quasi public functions and which is charged with the highest obligation in the transaction of its business to treat the citizens of this country alike and not to carry on its business with unjust discriminations between different citizens or different classes of citizens. This crime in its nature is one usually done with secrecy and proof of which it is very difficult to obtain.

"The interstate commerce act was passed in 1887, nearly twenty years ago. Ever since that time complaints of the granting of rebates by railroads have been common, urgent and insist-

(Continued on Page Six).

NEGRO CONFESSES; STORY OF MURD

Implicates White Man In ing of Bullard.

WHITE MAN ALSO ARRES

He Says Culbreath Was Chief Act the Killing of Storekeeper—P Described by Negro Found on Person of a White Man.

Mount Vernon, Ga., Dec. 4 negro by the name of Wesley Gr was arrested at Lothair, in this c ty, and brought to Mount Vernon lodged in jail, charged with b implicated in the murder of As Bullard, in his store, at Kibbee, in the county, on Monday night, 19th of November.

Suspicion seemed to point to negro as being at least a party to murder, and when he was arre he readily confessed. He also plicated a man by the name of D. Culbreath, as being the chief tor in the matter. Sheriff A. Burch, with several deputies, to the home of the dead man to Culbreath, he was found at the ceased's home and brought here lodged in jail.

The negro Grimes says that went to the store at Bullard, on night of the murder, at a late h that they entered the store, the gro, dealt the first blow wit heavy bludgeon, knocking Bul senseless, and that Culbreath came up with an ax and finished killing.

In making his confession, the n said that Culbreath had in his pos sion an automatic Colt's revolver, when he was arrested a revolver this kind was found in his possess The negro says that Culbreath had revolver at the time of the murder

The negro also says thatthe s with which he struck the Bul man, together with the ax used Culbreath, as well as a gun sto from Bullard's store the night of murder, will be found buried in sawdust pile at Culbreaths saw m The parties who went to search these articles have not yet retur to report whether or no this is tr

It is not known at this time whe commitmen trial will be given th two men, but it is thought that t will probably be tried one day n week.

Killed by Robber.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 4.—Wh playing in the neighborhood of western elevator here Sunday t small boys found the deady body a white man which, after investi tion, proved to be Scott Archiba who was reared in Pickens coun and who was well known here, h ing been actively engaged in painti here for several months. Mr. Arc bald, it seems, started for his ho on Saturday evening and while route was waylaid and robbed as watch and $4 in money were fou missing from his pockets, with pockets turned out. His skull found literally crushed and near spot where he was found lying found an iron which doubtless the work at the hands of the t and murderer. H. S. Rollin, man working for the Crabtree lumb company, is in the county jail he It is said that suspicion rests up him as he talks quite freely on subject of his whereabouts on night of the tragedy, and has m conflicting statements.

Chinese Boycott Funds.

Hong Kong, Dec. 4.—A la meeting has been held at Canton consider the disposal of accumula funds subscribed to maintain the re cent boycott on American goods. resolution was adopted at the mee ing to establish industrial institution with the object in view of being le dependent of foreign supplies.

City of Atlanta Wins Case.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The supreme court of the United States Monday de cided the case of the city of Atlanta Ga., against the so-called pipe trus in favor of the city.

CONDUCTOR SWAILS STRUCK BY BOTTLE

Assaulted by Two Negroes on Gainesville and Gulf Train.

HEAD WAS BADLY INJURED

Negroes Were Passengers on Train, And When Conductor Attempted to Collect Fare One of Them Struck Him Over Head.

Chas. A. McKinney of Louise, who visited Gainesville Tuesday, brings information of an assault by two colored passengers on the Gainesville and Gulf railroad upon Conductor Swails at Graham the night before. The trouble arose, it seems, over the payment of a fare, when one of the negroes, known as "Slick," suddenly struck the conductor over the head with a bottle which he took from his pocket, inflicting an ugly and painful wound.

Conductor Swails, who was the only white man in the colored compartment of the car at the time, shoved the negroes to the door and kicked them off the platform. One of the negroes escaped, but "Slick," the man who struck Conductor Swails, was arrested and taken to Starke, where a preliminary trial was to have been held Tuesday.

Upon reaching Sampson City, Conductor Swails' wound was temporarily bandaged, and received proper medical treatment upon reaching Gainesville on the return trip. Fortunately the wound, while quite painful, will not prove of a serious nature, but will cause the popular conductor considerable annoyance for a few days.

The New Office Building.

The Haymans building, corner of West Main street S. and East Union streets, the second story of which is being fitted up for offices, is destined to become the most popular, as well as one of the most modern of its kind, in this section.

The building will contain a number of offices en suite, which will be tastefully and conveniently arranged. Notwithstanding that the workmen have not yet finished, tenants are beginning to move in. Attorneys Geo. W. Scofield and E. C. F. Sanches, and Dr. Clyde L. Carter have already moved, and Attorneys Christopher Matheson, W. E. Baker and E. G. Baxter expect to occupy suites in a few days.

A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c and $1 at all drug stores.

"GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOK CASES

THE GUNN

SECTIONAL SYSTEM of book-housing and filing is acknowledged the leader of all "unit" systems, because of its comprehensiveness, convenience, excellence, material, cabinet work and finish.

ROLLER-BEARING

NON-BINDING

REMOVABLE DOORS.

Sectional—yet solid in appearance. All iron bands and ear-marks of sections are entirely eliminated.

Gainesville Furniture Company,
SOLE AGENTS.

MRS. SARAH J. WINDROM.

Mrs. Sarah J. Windrom of Chicago, cousin of Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, and grandniece of Alexander Hamilton, who signed the Declaration of Independence, says:

"Vinol is a Godsend to old people. I am 76 years old, but have a hearty appetite, sleep soundly, and feel active and well today, thanks to Vinol. When I was young cod liver oil was dispensed in a greasy, unpalatable form, and it fairly gagged me to get it down. Vinol is entirely different, very palatable and nourishing to impoverished blood. It is the finest tonic and strength-creator I ever used in my life."

Our local druggist, W. M. Johnson, says:

"This is because Vinol contains in a concentrated form all the medicinal and body-building elements of cod liver oil, taken directly from fresh cods' livers, with all the useless oil eliminated and tonic oil added.

"There are hundreds of old people in Gainesville who need just such a strength-maker and tissue-builder as Vinol, and we can only ask every such person to try Vinol on our offer to return money if not benefited."—W. M. Johnson, Druggist.

NOTE.—While we are sole agents for Vinol in Gainesville, it is now for sale at the leading drug store in nearly every town and city in the country. Look for the Vinol agency in your town.

The News From Archer.

Archer, Dec. 3.—Quite a number of Archer and vicinity citizens took in the State Fair at Tampa, and report it a grand success.

Dr. Bishop and wife of Holder are at the home of Dr. DePass. Dr. Bishop contracted blood poison while in discharge of duty and lost his thumb. Dr. DePass amputated it on Friday, assisted by Dr. Gunter of Bronson.

The Armstrong Show gave two days' performance this week to full houses. The Jones' Dog and Pony Show wil exhibit here on Wednesday.

Will Taylor has accepted a position as clerk for J. K. Tuten.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood are again pleasantly located in Archer for the winter. The Woods have a home in Boston, where they spend the summer.

The residences of R. B. Hodgson and C. W. Bruknight have been receiving several coats of paint, which adds much to their appearance.

Miss Ida Chamblin was in Micanopy last week visiting friends.

Children's

Favorite tonic is White's Cream Vermifuge, the cure for worms and all children's diseases. It not only kills the worms, but removes the mucus and slime in which they build their nests. Its action on the child is mild and leaves him in a healthy condition. Joe Daniel, Surmse, Tenn., says that he gave one of his children White's Cream Vermifuge when the doctor thought it had colic, and from the first dose the child passed 73 worms. For sale by W. M. Johnson.

Epworth League Meeting.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church held the monthly business meeting on Monday evening. After the usual reports the following officers were elected for the next year: President, R. E. Huffman; first vice-president, W. M. Pepper; second vice-president, Miss Myrtle Fennell; third vice-president, Miss Mary DaCosta; fourth vice-president, Miss Lilly Mason; secretary, Miss Maude Neville; treasurer, W. R. McKinstry; organist, Miss Lina Toosey; agent Epworth Era, Harry Kinnebrew.

Will Interest Many.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time. J. W. McCollum & Co.

GREAT BARLOW MINSTRELS.

Return of the Old Minstrel Favorites to Gainesville Next Saturday Night.

Coburn's Great Barlow's Minstrels was the attraction last night at the Baker Grand and drew a fair house, though it was the opinion of all that in deserved a crowded house. It is a strong company, sans figure heads, sans chair-warmers, sans swell-heads who think their names are all sufficient attraction for the theatre-going public.

Every man in the company is an artist. The vocalists are the best that have been this way in some time, and the chorus is by long odds the sweetest voiced and most melodious that has been heard on the stage in years.

It was the same way with the end men and the specialty artists. Every man had a good part to fill on the program, and they worked with a will. They had to work, too, for the audience called on every vocalist and specialty to repeat over and over again, so that the program was really trebled before the curtain went down for the last time.

The first part was something new. It represented "The Twentieth Century Aerial Special," a monster airship, which was an exquisite arrangement and most pleasing to the eye.

The songs, jokes and specialties were all new and well received by the enthusiastic audience.—Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

This popular company will appear on its annual visit at the opera house Saturday evening, December 8, and will no doubt be favored by a packed house.

Early to Bed

And early to rise, makes one healthy, happy and wise—especially if you take Herbine before retiring. A positive cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. S—, Columbia, Tenn., writes: "I always keep a supply of your Herbine on hand. Am so well pleased with the relief it gives in constipation and all liver complaints that words can't express my appreciation." Sold by W. M. Johnson.

Attention, Woodmen.

Alachua Camp No. 8, W. O. W., will hold its regular meeting in the lodge room Thursday evening, December 6, at which officers will be nominated and elected for the ensuing year, and other important business will be transacted. A full attendance desired.

J. B. BROOKS, C. C.
L. A. JERNIGAN, Clerk.

Bullets Drop Seven Negroes.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 4.—Seven negroes shot, three of whom will die, is the result of a general row and shooting affray growing out of an old feud at Marietta, 7 miles frfom this city. Those fatally wounded are Lester Brunson, Alex Prime and James Hadley. They are in the hospital here for treatment, as are the other four wounded men. Seven negroes charged with doing the shooting have been arrested and are in jail here. The climax came through one negro striking another with a fence picket. Friends of each armed themselves and the war began. The jawbone of one of the negroes was shattered and his tongue shot off.

The Great Headache Cure,

Bromo-Pepsin

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervousness

On the Spot.

No Opiates. Absolutely Harmless.

All Druggists', 10c, 25c and 50c.

FOR SALE BY

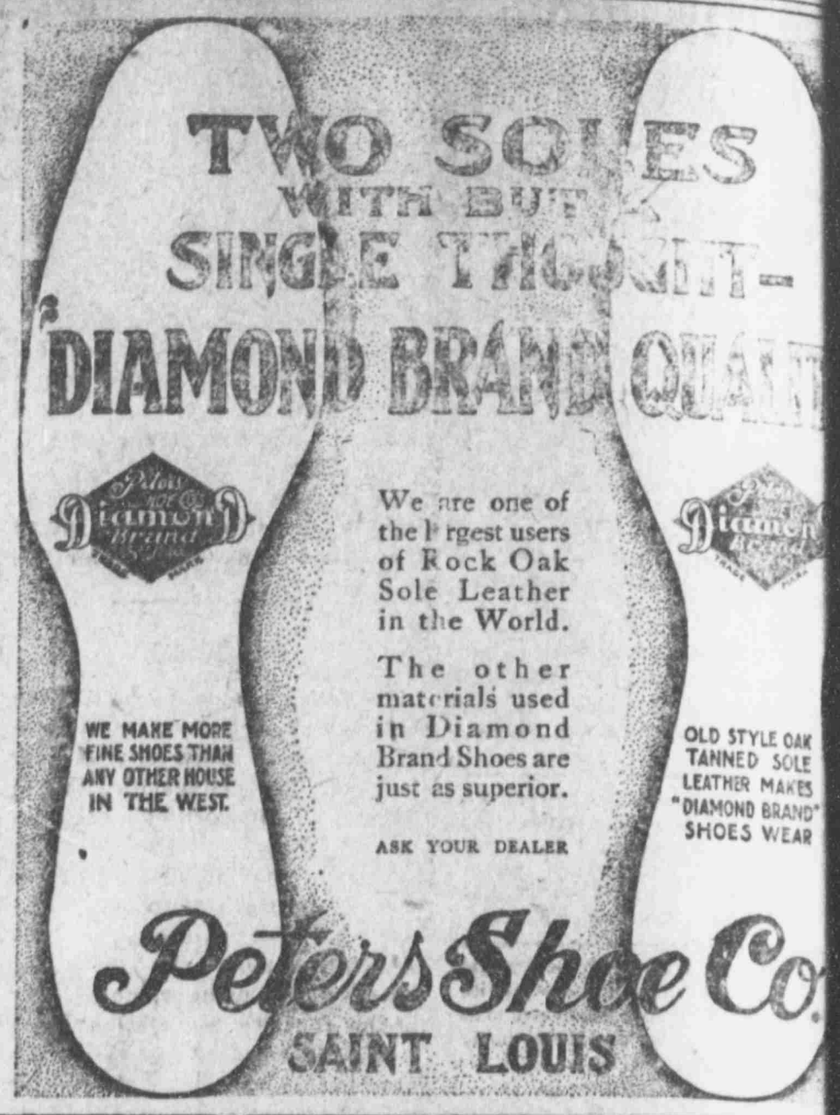
J. W. McCOLLUM & CO., Druggists
Cor. E. Main and Union Sts., Gainesville, Fla.

To The Public:

I am now the sole proprietor of the shop formerly operated by the Baird Hardware Company, and will continue the business at the same old stand. All work will receive my personal attention. No scabs will be employed by me.

THOS. J. M'EVOY,
Sheet Metal Worker and Plumber.

P. S.: I refer to my former employers.


TWO SOLES
WITH BUT
SINGLE THOUGHT—
DIAMOND BRAND QUALITY
Diamond Brand
WE MAKE MORE FINE SHOES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE WEST.
We are one of the largest users of Rock Oak Sole Leather in the World.
The other materials used in Diamond Brand Shoes are just as superior.
ASK YOUR DEALER
OLD STYLE OAK TANNED SOLE LEATHER MAKES "DIAMOND BRAND" SHOES WEAR
Peters Shoe Co.
SAINT LOUIS

...REMOVAL SALE...

In order to reduce stock, having been forced to vacate our present loc on January 1, we wish to offer our entire stock of IMPORTED CHINA CUT GLASS at greatly reduced prices.

At the same time we will offer our entire and new stock of FANCY H DAY GOODS at prices that will be to your advantage.

We have the largest and best selected stock in Central Florida of BO TOYS, STATIONARY, DRESSING AND TOILET SETS, SOUVENIRS, TALS AND POST CARD ALBUMS, and other fancy novelties.

We are headquarters for Pipes and Smokers' Articles.
Agents for Waterman's Fountain Pens.

You Will Save Money by Buying Now.

After January 1 we will be fitted up in our new quarters in the store a corner of East Liberty and East Main streets (VIDAL'S STAND), where solicit a continuance of your liberal patronage.

Yours respectfully,

A. L. VIDAL & CO.,
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

H.F.DUTTON&CO

BANKERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Sea Island Cotton

Do a general banking business, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange The accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, farmers, merchants and others received on favorable terms. Special facilities for making collections on all accessible points in the United States.

Gainesville - Florid

Christmas

Goods

Toys, Dolls, Games,

Fancy Novelties - Wholesale and Retail

FIREWORKS—We solicit the patronage of the trade.

DREW'S BOOK STORES
45-47-49 West Bay St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

...ARD TRADE WANTS A UNION STATION

...mittee Will Appear Before Railroad Commission

...WILL PRESENT PETITION

...ed by Hundreds of Influential Citi... and Business Men, Praying ...at Railroad Companies be Instructed to Erect Union Depot.

...r some time the question has agi... the people of Gainesville in the ...ter of a union passenger station. ...need for such a station has been ...as the city has advanced and in...ed in population, until now it ...been deemed almost a necessity, ...number of trains entering and ...ng the city having been increased ...the growth of the town.

...the past few days, by authority ...the Board of Trade, a petition has ...circulated asking that a union ...senger station be erected by the ...railroads entering the city. ...petition has been generally signed ...the business and professional men, ...well as citizens in all walks of life ...occupation, with the result that ...ral hundred names of influential ...ple have been affixed thereto.

The Board of Trade has decided to ...ent this petition to the Railroad ...mission, praying that the request ...granted and the railroads be in...ted to take steps toward its fulfillment.

A committee comprising H. E. Tay..., cashier of the First National ...k, B. F. Hampton and Congressman Frank Clark, has been appointed ...represent the Board of Trade in ...king the presentation before the ...mission.

There is no doubt but that Gainesville is as badly in need of a union de... as any city in the country. The ...e stations here are a long distance ...art, which makes it very inconvenient for the traveling public, to say ...ing of the inability of the hack... to meet all trains, some of which ...ive in the city at the same hour. ...equently, there are times when it ...ery difficult for passengers to se... a carriage, which is to say the ...aggravating to an unpleasant de...

...ACHUA COUNTY SCHOOLS.

...t of Prizes Awarded Educational Institutions At State Fair.

...Superintendent Dr. J. L. Kelley of ...e Board of Public Instruction for ...achua county has furnished The Sun ...k the list of prizes awarded the ...ools of the county at the recent ...te Fair, which is an excellent show..., considering the fact that only a ...y brief time was devoted in getting ...the exhibit. Had it been decided ...month earlier to enter the contest, ...e result might have been very dif...ent; but as it is, Alachua county ...s nothing to be ashamed of.

It will be remembered that the pre... list of this fair did not provide ...r quality alone, but "for the largest ...d best." Owing to the longer time ...n by other counties in collecting ...d preparing their exhibits, it was ...ural that the quantity should suc... that of Alachua county.

Alachua school, No. 23, was awarded ...the prize for making the largest ...d best individual junior high school ...exhibit; amount, $25. The Alachua ...ol was also awarded The Times... prize for the best-written ju... high school work; amount $25. ...e school also received a prize of ...for the best specimen of vertical ...manship; also the best map drawn ...by grammar school pupil, amount, ...

The Gainesville High School was ...arded a prize for the best specimen ...of pen and ink work by grammar ...ol pupil, $3; also for the best spe...men of free hand drawing by pupil ...the commercial department of pub... school, $2; also a prize for the best ...ing of five counties by Sixth grade ...; also a prize of $2 for the best ...llection of pictures characteristic of ...Europe; also $2 for the best collection ...of blue-work in numbers by any First ...grade pupil. The names of the successful pupils will be published later. ...The prizes earned by individual ...schools and pupils will be delivered ...when a check is received from the Fair ...Association.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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Confident of Thaw's Acquittal.

New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Harry K. Thaw is confident of the acquittal of her husband at his forthcoming trial for the killing of Stanford White. In an interview Sunday, she said she was already negotiating for the purchase of a home in Paris, where she and her husband will take up their permanent residence if her expectation of his liberty is realized. Mrs. Thaw said: "When Harry leaves the prison we shall take the first ship from New York, leaving America behind forever. I have already made an arrangement with a Paris real estate firm for the puchase of a modest house in the Champs elyz district. You see how certain I am of Harry's acquittal. I would rather live in Paris than in any other city in Europe. We both feel it would never do for us to remain here after this trial, so I am making all arrangements to locate permanently in the French capital."

That's It!

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for coughs, influenza, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you—at your druggist's, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by W. M. Johnson.

Revises Customs Tariffs.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 4.—Alarmed by the rapid decrease in the population of St. Pierre Miquelon, the French government had revised the customs tariff for the island, in order to stimulate business interests. Four schooners entering the port for shelter and supplies, the tax has been steadily decreasing by emigration to the Canadian west and northwest.

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Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup gives permanent relief in cases of habitual constipation as it stimulates the liver, and restores the natural action of the bowels without irritating these organs like pills or ordinary cathartics. Does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name Orino and refuse substitutes. J. W. McCollum & Co.

Power In Anonymity.

The genuine journalist, the man of experience and weight, has always an objection to signing his name to an article. He knows that to sign his name is to lessen the weight of his opinion. The man who signs his article ceases to be the voice of truth and judgment and becomes an individual author.—London Academy.

Every one is bound to bear patiently the results of his own example.—Phaedrus.

GOT $10,000 FOR HIS WEDDING.

Man Who Taught Roosevelt Chess Is Under Arrest.

New York, Dec. 4.—Naom Jasogrodsky, who represented himself to be a former agent of the Mutual Life Insurance company, recently engaged as a chess expert and teacher, and a Wall street agent for mining stock, was arraigned and committed to the Tombs, without bail, for 48 hours, to await the outcome of extradition proceedings.

Jasogrodsky is wanted in Michigan in connection with a transaction by which he is alleged to have secured $10,000 from H. Simblier, of Bay City, to cover wedding expenses, and failed to return the same.

Jasogrodsky admitted the transaction, which, he said, was of the type known as an "exchange of notes" and said that payment had been had upon account of a dispute over the interest payments. The obligation was incurred, he said, just prior to his marriage last April to a daughter of the late Rabbi Wolf Landau, of Bay City.

He denounced his arrest as an outrage, and the result of a conspiracy, Superintendent of Police M. W. Murphy, of Bay City, and J. Orr Brakil, district attorney for Bay County, appeared against the prisoner.

Jasogrodsky was arrested at his uptown home, here. In court he said that he had been admitted to the best society, and had had the hono r of teaching President Roosevelt and other prominent personages to play chess. He was able and willing, he said, to meet his financial obligations. He was prepared, he said, to furnish bail in any amount up to $100,000, if given the opportunity, and was enraged when the Michigan officials insisted that he be locked up.

The information against Jasogrodsky has been laid before Governor Higgins. The prisoner, who was represented by counsel, intimated that he would fight etxradition.

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FIVE EVENTS ATTRACT PASTORS

Last Two Days of South Georgia Conference Proves Interesting.

Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 4—There were five great occasions at the South Georgia conference betwen Saturday afternoon and Monday noon.

The first was the missionary rally Saturday night, when Bishop Candler made a great speech on mission in China,, Japan and Korea. He took a special collection up for educational work in Korea, and these south Georgia people who knew no limit to their giving, gladdened the great and good man's heart with pledges reaching the sum of $4,000 and more.

The second great occasion was the conference love-feast at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. This was the spiritual climax of the conference and a service of pentacostal power.

The third great occasion was the 11 o'clock service when Bishop Ward preached a sermon of tremendous power on the significance of the resurrection. No greater preacher than Bishop Ward has been heard in Georgia for many a day. One charm of his preaching is that he seems altogether unconscious of any unusual power or ability. You think he is saying a commonplace thing at first, but it soon strikes you you as something great.

The fourth great occasion was at Sunday night's service when Bishop Candler delivered a massive discourse to a house packed from pulpit to the sidewalk. He preached for more than an hour and in spite of the discomfort of a crowded house, no one seemed anxious for him to stop.

The fifth great occasion was at the final session when Bishop Ward read the new appointments.

The next annual conference will meet at Brunswick, Ga.

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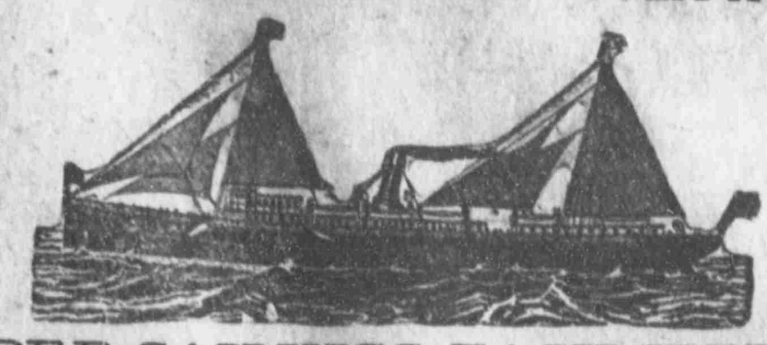

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3:45 pm	Palatka	Leave 8:00 pm
3:00 pm	Astor	8:30 pm
	Beresford (DeLand)	1:00 pm
Arrive 8:30 am	Sanford	9:30 am
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3:40 p m & 4:05 a m	Jacksonville, North, East and West	12:40 p m Daily
11:00 a m Daily	High Springs, Waycross, Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Atlanta all Points North, East West	4:15 p m Daily
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The Gainesville Sun.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, DECEMBER 5, 1906

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page Seven).

fortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil.

Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with, it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country, for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into close association and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level, for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States supreme court in the transmissouri case and the Joint Traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations."

This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consideration to this subject and, if you find the opinion of the interstate commerce commission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

INCOME TAX DISCUSSED.

Both This and Inheritance Tax Strongly Advocated.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises conferred by that state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we as a people undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present, that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self restraint and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment, the pro rata of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left, because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate.

Ethical Propriety Unquestioned.

There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

This species of tax has again and again been imposed, although only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the constitution were alive and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax. Though small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, a minimum sum of $1,000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war revenue act of June 13, 1898, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of $10,000, the rate of the tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatee's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the civil war was not a direct tax, but an impost or excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the war revenue act of 1898.

Earlier Legislation Reviewed.

In its incidence and apart from the income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Technical and Industrial Training.

It would be impossible to overstate, though it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure, the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride, with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections, and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our people in certain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national effectiveness.

It is not possible, for instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, scientific and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states. Nevertheless the national government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training. The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important. It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world and the dignity, the remuneration and the power of his position in the social world. Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The fact that the mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school. All such training must develop not only manual dexterity, but industrial intelligence. In international rivalry this country does not have to fear the competition of pauper labor as much as it has to fear the educated labor of specially trained competitors, and we should have the education of the hand, eye and brain which will fit us to meet such competition.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must—we hope in a constantly increasing measure—also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner. We can, however, in such a matter as industrial training, in such a matter as child labor and factory laws, set an example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia.

FARMING A PROFESSION.

Agriculture Must Have Chance to Develop Property.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development, can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely, but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have. Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer as it is of the business man and the wageworker that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be founded not alone on material prosperity, but upon high moral, mental and physical development. This education of the farmer—self education by preference, but also education from the outside, as with all other men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students, but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor" and to prepare the pupils so that, in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion and show in many ways social and cooperative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good essary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Agricultural Education.

Moreover, while in the long run voluntary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the government can also do much. The department of agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way—that is, through associations of farmers rather than to or through individual farmers. It is also striving to co-ordinate its work with the agricultural departments of the several states and, so far as its own work is educational, to co-ordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Agricultural education is necessarily based upon general education, but our agricultural educational institutions are wisely specializing themselves, making their courses relate to the actual teaching of the agriculture and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the country.

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations and the like. A striking example of how the government and the farmers can co-operate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the south. The department can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White mountains and southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved, and they cannot be unless the people of the states in which they lie through their representatives in the congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington.

I invite the attention of the congress to the estimate of the secretary of war for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the construction of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encampment has urged the erection of such an amphitheater as necessary for the proper observance of Memorial day and as a fitting monument to the soldier and sailor dead buried there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the congress.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

This Whole Question Should Be Regulated by Congress.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses, and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing about which the nation should so behoove to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. In neither sole nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to

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DECISION ON THE DEBATE

...Did the people of Florida decide ...inst Gov. Broward's drainage plan ...ough lack of understanding? Did ...opponents of drainage "deceive ...people of Florida?" A fraction of ...Florida press and the Governor ...self repeats these charges. But a ...ision has been now rendered which ...es such charges, justifies the argu-...nts of the opposition and should ...ose silence on the advocates of ...inage.

...important charge against the ...osition made by the Governor was ...he had gone to work without suf-...ient knowledge, and that he was ...ding money without adequate ...ults. If these were true the prop-...ion had nothing to stand upon, but ...governor earnestly denied the ...ement, insisted that he had full ...wledge, and that the money spent ...already producing the best results. ...Now for the decision. Mr. Wright is ...government expert as to irrigation ...drainage—unless the federal ...horities are "prejudiced" against ...Broward or have been "subsi-...ed," a decision by this official should ...conclusive till found defective.

...Under the resolution secured by Con-...man Clark, Mr. Wright was sent ...Tallahassee, and has carefully ex-...ed all data to be found—he has ...erviewed the members of the drain-...board, and has studied the records ...those "surveys" which the Gover-...and his partisans declared to be ...and complete. He then proceeded ...the theatre of action, examined the ...k done by the Governor, passed on ...the Everglades as far as he could ...the means at his command, and ...eeded down the coast, examining ...taking testimony as he went.

...He reports: 1. That a scientic sur-...y and examination is needed by gov-...ment engineers to decide whether ...inage is feasible, whether it would ...profitable and what it would cost. ...he data on these points declared suf-...ient are found "valueless for the ...rpose," as The Times-Union de-...ares.

...2. He found the dredge had cut ...less than a mile in four months instead ...of a mile in each month—but that it ...uld do better with competent man-...ement.

...Taken in connection with the fact ...that the lands which Gov. Broward ...said during the campaign "belonged ...to the corporations," he now says were ...never legally granted them, these con-...clusions clearly establish the fact that ...the opponents of drainage were right, ...and they did not deceive the people, ...and that the data set up by the advo-...cates of drainage were distinctly un-...true and untrue. For all the argu-...ments have themselves on the propo-...sitions now settled—the ownership of ...the lands—the sufficiency of the knowl-...edge and the possession of adequate ...means.—Times-Union.

J. G. Rawlings (better known as Old Man Rawlings) and his negro accomplice, Ab Moore, were hanged at Valdosta, Ga., Tuesday for the brutal murder of the Carter children. The case is too well known to newspaper readers to require review. Suffice to say that long delayed justice has at last been meted out to two most brutal murderers who should have paid the death penalty long ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Sun today presents to its readers President Roosevelt's message in its entirety, as read in Congress Tuesday afternoon. It is certainly sufficient in length to cover every question in which the American people are at the present time interested, and this is done in detail.

It will be seen that the President is with the Democrats in advocating control of combinations of capital, an income tax, and free trade with the Philippines.

The message is too voluminous to admit of reference in detail at this time. Read it and dissect it for yourself.

STILL KICKING.

In a recent issue of The Lake City Index, a writer, in discussing the State University and its location in Gainesville, says: "Under the authority of this action of the joint boards, real or supposed, the Board of Control has located the institution in the flat-woods of Alachua county, somewhere near the burg of Gainesville, a name which by way of appropriate alliteration goes well with Greed. Lake City dies hard in this matter but she might as well understand now that it is settled for all time. Abuse of such a thriving, hustling and up-to-date town as Gainesville will not help the cause of Lake City in any way. This is not the first break she has made in this matter and it is about time she let up on this question. Lake City is one of the best inland towns in the State and it will be hard to believe that there are many of her citizens who share the opinion of this writer when he tries to discredit the patriotic citizenship of Gainesville. The University of Florida belongs to the whole State and it is Lake City's duty as well as that of Pensacola and every other town to do all in its power to build up the institution at Gainesville and make it one that all Florida can be proud of.—Pensacola Journal.

Thanks, Bro. Mayes, for your kind words. The article you refer to escaped our attention. The people of Gainesville, however, have long since ceased to notice the "flings" of some residents of Lake City who, it seems, will never realize that the question of the location of the University "is settled for all time." The "flat-woods" referred to is just one mile from the center of the corporate limits of Gainesville, at the terminal of the best paved street of any inland town in Florida, and the site was selected by the joint boards after a thorough examination of the premises. True, it is a few rods west of the present city limits, but all the facilities of electric lights, water, telephone connection, etc., enjoyed by the citizens of Gainesville are provided for the University, and no one who has visited the New University, save possibly some resident of Lake City, has questioned the wisdom of locating the institution where it now is, and will henceforth remain.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has solemnly decided that "the logic of political facts makes it almost certain" that the Republican candidate in 1908 will be either Joseph G. Cannon or Charles W. Fairbanks. That would certainly be good luck to the Democrats, for both are ardent stand-patters, and the people evidently are trending towards tariff reform: besides Uncle Joe would have strong opposition from organized labor and Fairbanks is too much of a cold storage proposition to warm up even the machine Republicans.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The celebrated case against Mrs. Post, convicted in the United States court of fraudulent use of the mails in the practice of "Mental Science" (by which she pretended to heal persons of any kind of disease, no matter whether they were in America or Europe), has at last been settled by the payment of the fine of $500 and solemn agreement to never again make use of the mails in conducting such business. Mrs. Post is 75 years of age and badly broken in health, which largely influenced the court in remitting the jail sentence. Though she claimed to be able to heal others thousands of miles away, she is unable to heal herself, and is slowly but surely nearing the end of her earthly career.

Child Dies of Burns.

Decatur, Ga., Dec. 4.—Douglas Laird the little 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Parry Laird, died Sunday morning, as the result of frightful burns received while playing with a bonfire Friday morning. The child was badly burned on the body and face, one eye being almost destroyed by the flames, but he remained conscious until Saturday night, up to which time it was thought he would recover.

BAD BLOOD

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

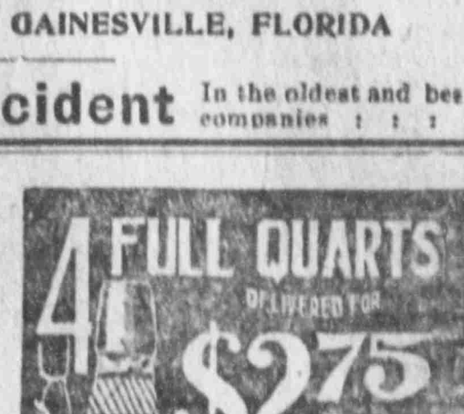
Notice is hereby given that J. J Hayslips, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 449, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1899, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, to-wit:

N½ of S½, or Lot 12. Sec. 22, Tp. 11, S. R. 22—80 acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of J. W. Lancaster.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1906.

Witness my official signature and seal this the 5th day of November, A. D. 1906. S. H. WIESNER,
Clerk Circuit Court Alachua County, Florida.
By M. S. CHEVES, D. C.
pd



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could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the isthmus. Troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband, and the agreement was carried out. The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held and a new government inaugurated. Peace has come in the island, and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people with all possible solemnity our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent, and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult path. I have the utmost sympathy with and regard for them, but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other.

The Rio Conference.

The second international conference of American republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-02, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the bureau of American republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming in of the final report of the American delegates. They contain many matters of importance relating to the extension of trade, the increase of communication, the smoothing away of barriers to free intercourse and the promotion of a better knowledge and good understanding between the different countries represented. The meetings of the conference were harmonious and the conclusions were reached with substantial unanimity. It is interesting to observe that in the successive conferences which have been held the representatives of the different American nations have been learning to work together effectively, for while the first conference in Washington in 1889 and the second conference in Mexico in 1901-02 occupied many months, with much time wasted in an unregulated and fruitless discussion, the third conference at Rio exhibited much of the facility in the practical dispatch of business which characterizes permanent deliberative bodies and completed its labors within the period of six weeks originally allotted for its sessions.

Quite apart from the specific value of the conclusions reached by the conference, the example of the representatives of all the American nations engaging in harmonious and kindly consideration and discussion of subjects of common interest is itself of great and substantial value for the promotion of reasonable and considerate treatment of all international questions. The thanks of this country are due to the government of Brazil and to the people of Rio de Janeiro for the generous hospitality with which our delegates, in common with others, were received, entertained and facilitated in their work.

Root's Visit South.

Incidentally to the meeting of the conference the secretary of state visited the city of Rio de Janeiro and was of which he was made an honorary president. The announcement of his intention to make this visit was followed by most courteous and urgent invitations from nearly all the countries of South America to visit them as the guest of their governments. It was deemed that by the acceptance of these invitations we might appropriately express the real respect and friendship in which we hold our sister republics of the southern continent, and the secretary accordingly visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama and Colombia. He refrained from visiting Paraguay, Bolivia and Ecuador only because the distance of their capitals from the seaboard made it impracticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and friendship and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual helpfulness, and he was everywhere received in the spirit of his message. The members of the government, the press, the learned professions, the men of business and the great masses of the people united everywhere in emphatic response to his friendly expressions and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied or carried with it an assumption of superiority and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be further from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. In an address to the third conference at Rio on the 31st of July—an address of such note that I send it in, together with this message—he said:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace, for no territory except our own, for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth that we may all become greater and stronger together.

"Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all American public opinion whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth learning, the arts and happiness for us all."

The Monroe Doctrine.

These words appear to have been received with acclaim in every part of South America. They have my hearty approval, as I am sure they will have yours, and I cannot be wrong in the conviction that they correctly represent the sentiments of the whole American people. I cannot better characterize the true attitude of the United States in its assertion of the Monroe doctrine than in the words of the distinguished former minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dr. Drago, in his speech welcoming Mr. Root at Buenos Ayres. He spoke of—

"The traditional policy of the United States which has proclaimed the principle that no European power shall oppress nations of this continent nor acquire dominion over any portion of their territory; a principle which rejects the forcible intervention of European powers in the settlement of pecuniary claims or the internal affairs of American states; a principle which, while disclaiming any intent to exercise a protectorate, naturally aspires to see the weaker countries rise to the full dignity of their sovereignty; a principle which, without challenging legitimate influence and the beneficial exercise of superiority or seeking preponderance condemned the oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe."

It is gratifying to know that in the great city of Buenos Ayres upon the arches which spanned the streets intwined with Argentine and American flags for the reception of our representative there were emblazoned not only the names of Washington and Jefferson and Marshall, but also, in appreciative recognition of their services to the cause of South American independence, the names of James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Richard Rush. We take especial pleasure in the graceful courtesy of the government of Brazil, which has given to the beautiful and stately building first used for the meeting of the conference the name of "Palacio Monroe." Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the governments and the people of all the countries visited by the secretary of state for the courtesy, the friendship and the honor shown to our country in their generous hospitality to him.

In my message to you on the 5th of December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American republics to citizens of the collecting nation and to the danger that the process of compulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to become permanent. I then said:

"Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view."

South American Debts.

This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio, and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the respective governments represented "to consider the advisability of asking the second peace conference at The Hague to examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts and in general means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin."

This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States in accordance with the following instructions:

"It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its armed forces for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens by other governments. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against the oppression of the strong. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon the relations of nations and upon the welfare of weak and disordered states, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization; that it offers frequent temptation to bullying and oppression and to unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare. We regret that other powers, whose opinions and sense of justice we esteem highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, though we believe with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtless true that the nonpayment of public debts may be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force. This government would be glad to see an international consideration of the subject which shall discriminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person and a resolution in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of the latter class.

"It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to resolve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries are still debtor nations, while the countries of Europe are the creditors. If the Rio conference, therefore, were to take such action it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their creditors should act, and this would not inspire respect. The true course is indicated by the terms of the programme, which proposes to request the second Hague conference, where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject.

Central America.

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the republics of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. The thoroughly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this government and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring countries, which continued and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded—a peace which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio conference passed the following resolution in reference to this action:

"That the third international American conference shall address to the presidents of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the republics of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador."

This affords an excellent example of one way in which the influence of the United States can properly be exercised for the benefit of the peoples of the western hemisphere—that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics and therefore free from those suspicions and prejudices which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of considerate action in the spirit of justice for the insurrectionary or international violence which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several or many American republics in favor of peace by urging cool and reasonable instead of excited and belligerent treatment of international controversies cannot fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the American nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strengthen the sense of international duty among governments and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

The Algeciras Convention.

The Algeciras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified. To refuse to ratify it would merely mean that we forfeited our commercial rights in Morocco and would not achieve another object of any kind. In the event of such refusal we would be left for the first time in 120 years without any commercial treaty with Morocco, and this at a time when we are everywhere seeking new markets and outlets for trade.

PROTECTION OF SEALS.

History of This Problem and Present Status.

The destruction of the Pribilof island fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd which, according to the surveys made in 1874 by direction of the congress, numbered 4,700,000 and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000 has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south or in search of food. As a rule, the female seal when killed is pregnant and also has an unweaned pup on land, so that for each skin taken by pelagic sealing, as a rule, three lives are destroyed—the mother, the unborn offspring and the nursing pup, which is left to starve to death. No damage whatever is done to the herd by the carefully regulated killing on land. The custom of pelagic sealing is solely responsible for all of the present evil and is alike indefensible from the economic standpoint and from the standpoint of humanity.

In 1896 over 16,000 young seals were found dead from starvation on the Pribilof islands. In 1897 it was estimated that since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female seals had been killed at sea and over 300,000 young seals had died of starvation as the result. The revolting barbarity of such a practice, as well as the wasteful destruction which it involves, needs no demonstration and is its own condemnation. The Bering sea tribunal, which sat in Paris in 1893 and which decided against the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering sea and to a property right in the fur seals when outside of the three mile limit, determined also upon certain regulations which the tribunal considered sufficient for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or contiguous to the waters in the Bering sea, and which regulations were formally adopted by the concurrent action of Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States. These regulations have proved plainly inadequate to accomplish the object of protection and preservation of the seals, and for a long time this government has been trying in vain to secure from Great Britain such revision and modification of the regulations as was contemplated and provided for by the award of the tribunal of Paris.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing. These vessels have not been bound even by the inadequate limitations prescribed by the tribunal of Paris, but have paid no attention either to the close season or to the sixty mile limit imposed upon Canadians and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. On July 16 and 17 the crews from several Japanese vessels made raids upon the island of St. Paul, and before they were beaten off by the very meager and insufficient armed guard they succeeded in killing several hundred seals and carrying off the skins of most of them. Nearly all the seals killed were females, and the work was done with frightful barbarity. Many of the seals appear to have been skinned alive, and many were found half skinned and still alive. These raids were repelled only by the use of firearms, and five of the raiders were killed, two were wounded and twelve captured, including the two wounded. Those captured have since been tried and sentenced to imprisonment. An attack of this kind had been wholly unlooked for, but such provision of vessels, arms and ammunition will now be made that its repetition will not be found profitable.

Promise by Japan.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan, and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrage. On our part, the guard on the island will be increased and better equipped and organized, and a better revenue cutter patrol service about the islands will be established. Next season a United States war vessel will also be sent there.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now in terms included in the government reservation and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of aliens as well as citizens upon the islands without permit from the department of commerce and labor for any purpose except in case of stress of weather or for water should be prohibited under adequate penalties. The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be regulated. The authority of the government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have powers of a committing magistrate. The entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a criminal offense and cause of forfeiture. Authority for seizures in such cases should be given, and the presence on any such vessel of seals or sealskins or the paraphernalia for taking them should be made prima facie evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends, and I commend to your attention the report of Mr. [illegible] of the department of commerce and labor on this subject.

In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice and whether it is not better to end the practice by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Our Duty as a Nation to Further This Cause.

In my last message I advised you that the emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for

...l government.
When home ties are loosened, when ...n and women cease to regard a ...thy family life, with all its duties ...ly performed and all its responsi...ties lived up to as the life best ...rth living, then evil days for the ...mmonwealth are at hand. There ... regions in our land and classes of ... population where the birth rate ... sunk below the death rate. Sure... it should need no demonstration to ...w that willful sterility is, from the ...dpoint of the nation, from the ...dpoint of the human race, the one ... for which the penalty is national ...th, race death, a sin for which ...re is no atonement, a sin which is ... more dreadful exactly in propor... as the men and women guilty ...reof are in other respects, in char... and bodily and mental powers, ...e whom for the sake of the state ...ould be well to see the fathers and ...thers of many healthy children, ...ll brought up in homes made happy ... their presence. No man, no wo..., can shirk the primary duties of ..., whether for love of ease and ...asure or for any other cause, and ...ain his or her self respect.

American Shipping.

Let me once again call the atten... of the congress to two subjects ...cerning which I have frequently ...ve communicated with them. One ... the question of developing American ...ping. I trust that a law embody... in substance the views or a major ... of the views expressed in the re... on this subject laid before the ... at its last session will be passed. ... well aware that in former years ...jectionable measures have been pro... in reference to the encourage... of American shipping, but it ...ms to me that the proposed meas... is as nearly unobjectionable as ... can be. It will of course benefit ...arily our seaboard states—such as ..., Louisiana and Washington—...what benefits part of our people in ... end benefits all, just as govern... aid to irrigation and forestry in ... west is really of benefit not only ... the Rocky mountain states, but to ... our country. If it prove imprac...ble to enact a law for the encour...ment of shipping generally, then ...least provision should be made for ...r communication with South ...erica, notably for fast mail lines ... the chief South American ports. It ...discreditable to us that our business ...ple, for lack of direct communica... in the shape of lines of steamers ...h South America, should in that ...t sister continent be at a disad...tage compared to the business peo... of Europe.

CURRENCY REFORM.

...ious Defects In Present System Pointed Out.

I especially call your attention to the ...nd subject—the condition of our ...ncy laws. The national bank act ...ably served a great purpose in ...ing the enormous business develop... of the country, and within ten ...rs there has been an increase in ...ulation per capita from $21.41 to ...08. For several years evidence has ...n accumulating that additional leg...tion is needed. The recurrence of ...h crop season emphasizes the de... of the present laws. There must ... be a revision of them, because to ...e them as they are means to incur ...ility of business disaster. Since ... body adjourned there has been a ...ation in the interest on call mon... from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, and ... fluctuation was even greater dur... the preceding six months. The sec...y of the treasury had to step in ... by wise action put a stop to the ... violent period of oscillation. ...n worse than such fluctuation is ... advance in commercial rates and ... uncertainty felt in the sufficiency ... credit even at high rates. All com...ial interests suffer during each ... period. Excessive rates for call ...y in New York attract money ... the interior banks into the specu... field. This depletes the fund ... would otherwise be available for ...mercial uses, and commercial bor...ers are forced to pay abnormal ..., so that each fall a tax, in the ...e of increased interest charges, is ...ed on the whole commerce of the ...try.

The mere statement of these facts ...s that our present system is seri... defective. There is need of a ...ge. Unfortunately, however, many ... proposed changes must be ruled ... consideration because they are ...plicated, are not easy of compre...sion and tend to disturb existing ...s and interests. We must also ... any plan which would ma...ially impair the value of the United ... 2 per cent bonds now pledged to ... circulation, the issue of which ... made under conditions peculiarly ...orable to the treasury. I do not ... any especial plan. Various plans ... recently been proposed by expert ...mittees of bankers. Among the ... which are possibly feasible and ..., certainly should receive your ...deration is that repeatedly ... in your attention by the pres...

...sential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan, national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

"Spasms of High Money."

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market, for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes, whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers. Especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west, for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and the west is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Lower Rate of Absolute Free Trade Is Urged.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry, and, while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force and have put down badronism. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted, and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly, and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self government thus granted will be increased or decreased, for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given a free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over them.

Porto Rican Affairs.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with our other insular possessions, should be directed under one executive department, by preference the department of state or the department of war.

Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar. Every aid should be given the islands, and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with cooly tilled estates. Situated, as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American community. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein. Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens a way will then be found to deal with the commercial and industrial problems which now appear to them so serious. The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanency of prosperous citizenship rather than immediate returns on large masses of capital.

Alaska.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific ocean. This exposition in its purposes and scope should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government $11,000,000 of revenue and has produced nearly $300,000,000 in gold, furs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe. Their annual foreign commerce amounts to over $3,000,000,000, of which the share of the United States is some $700,000,000. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course in order to get these benefits we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

International Morality.

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is and must ever be based upon mere selfishness and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more necessarily true of the action of governments than of the action of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the actions of others. Unquestionably no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self interest any more than a private individual can so do. But it is equally true that the average private individual in any really decent community does many actions with reference to other men in which he is guided not by self interest, but by public spirit, by regard for the rights of others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others and to raise the tone of the community as a whole. Similarly a really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not in the least of mere self interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons, and as the centuries go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that nation to act with justice toward its neighbors, steadily grows and strengthens. It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own needs, and it is foolish and may be wicked to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But it is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation. It should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action.

Justice to Immigrants.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, our question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry by his expedition to Japan first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe, the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the middle ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations, great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace, great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement.

Praise For Japan.

Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals. Her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unfaltering loyalty, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the Loyal Ronins, and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands. The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal, greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over $100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America. They have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves—that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco and in mutterings against them in one or two other places because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity when there are no first class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia, and it is out of the question that we should permanently ...ly and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the federal government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves, because we must act uprightly toward all men.

Naturalize Japanese.

I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lie in the hands of the United States government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation and the United States government limited not to preventing the commission of the crime, but in the last resort to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

CUBAN INTERVENTION.

We Wish Nothing of the Island Save That It Prosper.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene and finally was notified by the president of Cuba that he intended to resign, that his decision was irrevocable, that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore order the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi, some provisional government of their own, failed. Finally the president of the republic resigned. The quorum of congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the governor of war

COL. M'FARLANE IS WELL PLEASED

Compliments Gainesville on Its Marvelous Development.

SAYS IT DENOTES PROSPERITY

Col. MacFarlane Has Watched the City For Several Years, and Admires the Energy and Pluck of Its People, Who Are Whole-Souled.

Hon. Matthew B. MacFarlane, collector of customs for the port of Tampa, candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket during the last gubernatorial campaign, and one of the most influential and widely known Republicans in the State, who was here Sunday by invitation of Gainesville Lodge No. 990, B. P. O. E., to deliver the memorial address at the session of sorrow, is pleased with Gainesville.

Col. MacFarlane left with Hon. Henry S. Chubb on the early morning train Monday for Jacksonville, where they probably had an important political engagement; but he took occasion to say a few nice things relative to Gainesville and its people before taking his departure.

"You know I always did have a fancy for Gainesville," he remarked to a circle of friends in the lobby of the Brown House Sunday, as he reposed in comfort in a big chair, puffing away at a Tampa cigar, the very fumes of which indicated that it was of the purest Havana. "I have been watching this town for years, because I have had frequent occasions to visit here. Perhaps because I watched it and manifested such an interest in its welfare was on account of the affable, hospitable manner at which I have always been entertained at the hands of your people.

"But I note from time to time, upon the occasion of my visits, the rapid strides your city is making; I note the wonderful improvements in your thoroughfares, in your buildings—and in fact in every direction—which necessarily denotes the prosperity of your citizens, and I congratulate you all, and trust that you will continue to advance. If this advancement continues as it has in the past, it is safe to state that your population will be doubled within the next five years."

Col. MacFarlane also took occasion to compliment the people on securing the University of Florida, and added that the magnificent buildings already constructed would be a credit to any institution of like character in the United States.

Long Tennessee Fight.

For twenty years W. L. Rawls of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at all druggists'.

Fatally Injured by Fall.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Charles Rhode was probably fatally hurt and about $100,000 loss was caused by a fire which destroyed the Block five-story store Monday morning. The woman fell from the fire escape, about 20 feet above the pavement, breaking one leg and sustaining internal injuries. Her husband had a narrow escape.

Robbers Assault Princess Avalova.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, Dec. 4.—A band of twelve robbers attacked the estate of Princess Avalova, plundering her residence and assaulting the princess. They were captured later and will be tried by drum-head court-martial.

Always Remember the Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets

Cure a Cold in One Day
Cure Grip in Two Days

E. W. Grove 25c every box.

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CONSTIPATION.

as well as all other troubles caused by a torpid liver.

It is a purely vegetable compound, pleasant in taste, mild in action, thorough in results.

Good for baby, parent or grandparent. If you have never used it, speak to your neighbor.

50c. and $1.00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

Japanese Enter United States.

San Antonia, Tex., Dec. 3.—A special to the Express frfom Eagle Pass says: Three hundred Japanese have entered the United States from Mexico since Nov. 1, though they are leaving Mexico because of ill treatment, which they claim they receive at the hands of Mexican employers. The Japanese contend that they were allured into Mexico with promises of good pay and pleasant work on the farms, so it was promised the Japanese who aided in the work of securing the Japanese for Mexican agricultural work. On arriving in Mexico, however, the Japanese declare that they are put to work in coal mines on little wages and food and are watched by guards making a condition little better than severe. To this is due the great exodus of them from Mexico.

A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by all druggists. 50c and $1. Trial bottle free.

Assumes Reins of Government.

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 4.—The report that Mohammed Ali Mirza, the heir apparent and governor of Azerba Ijan, has been summoned from Tabriz to Teheran to assume the reins of the government in the illness of his father, the shah. The establishment of a Persian bank and the issue of an internal loan with the object of emancipating the country from dependence upon foreign financers, appears to be assured.

Asthma Sufferers Should Know This.

Foley's Honey and Tar has cured many cases of asthma that were considered hopeless. Mrs. Adolph Buesing, 701 West Third St., Davenport, Iowa, writes: "A severe cold contracted twelve years ago was neglected until it finally grew into asthma. The best medical skill available could not give me more than temporary relief. Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended and one fifty-cent bottle entirely cured me of asthma which had been growing on me for twelve years. If I had taken it at the start I would have been saved years of suffering." J. W. McCollum & Co.

Rawlings to Hang.

Atlanta, Dec. 4.—Governor Terrell Monday morning declined to interfere in the sentence of old man J. G. Rawlings and the negro Alf Moore, and both must go to their doom on Dec. 4. Attorney John R. Cooper had petitioned for a respite in order that the pardon board might pass on their cases, but the refusal of the governor to grant the respite means they must hang.

What's

Worth doing is worth doing well. If you wish to be cured of rheumatism use Ballard's Snow Liniment and you will be "well cured." A positive cure for sprains, neuralgia, bruises, contracted muscles and all the ills that flesh is heir to. A. G. M. Williams, Navasota, Texas, writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for sprained ankle and it gave the best of satisfaction. I always keep it in the house." Sold by W. M. Johnson.

Seaboard Parlor Cars.

The Seaboard Air Line operates buffet parlor cars between Waldo and Tampa on train leaving Waldo that connects with the morning train from Gainesville.

THREE MURDERS LAID TO SIBLEY

He Is Captured After Desperate Fight With Officers.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 4.—After a desperate fight with officers, during which he was shot several times, and wounded several of his pursuers, A. R. Sibley, the sheep buyer, who it is alleged, had murdered and robbed B. W. Cawtherne, and J. W. Easton and another rancher on three successive days, in Valverde county, was captured in the mountains near Sanderson and is now in jail, believed to be mortally wounded.

The circumstances attending the murders are said to have been almost identical. Sibley had purchased herds from his alleged victims. In each case the rancher delivered the stock at Del Rio, received a check, which he promptly cashed, and later was found murdered and robbed. The murders which caused intense excitement, were at first attributed to feelings growing out of the arrest of alleged revolutionists.

The disappearance of Sibley directed suspicion toward him, and he was not taken until after he had wounded several of his pursuers, and had been rendered helpless by his own wounds.

New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman of Watertown, O., Rural Free Delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleaners and life giving tonic on earth. 25c at all drug stores.

America's Failings.

America has little of the economic sagacity of England, intellectual acumen of Germany or social rhythm of France.—A. E. Winship in Armenia.

Why suffer with pain when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT WILL CURE

RHEUMATISM, CUTS, OLD SORES, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, STIFF JOINTS, NEURALGIA, SCALDS, ETC.,

G. A. Friedel, Dallas, Tex. writes: "I use Ballard's Snow Liniment for my family. It is the best Liniment made. It relieves burns and scalds."

25c, 50c and $1.00

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Through Sleepers Jacksonville to Chicago.

Only line operating through sleepers from Florida to St. Louis with dining-car service.

Finest dining-car service in the South.

Through tourist sleepers to California.

Information as to rates to all points North and West will be furnished promptly on application to

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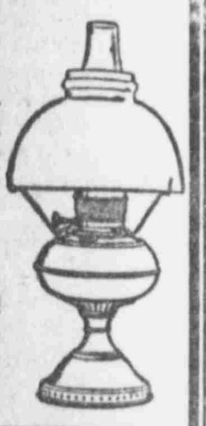

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necessarily been slow owing to the number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have been, for the first time, invited to be represented in the proposed conference.

There is close connection between the subjects to be taken up by the Red Cross conference held at Geneva last summer and the subjects which naturally would come before The Hague conference made it apparent that it was highly desirable to have the work of the Red Cross conference completed and formally considered by the different powers before the meeting at The Hague. The Red Cross conference ended its labors shortly after the 6th of July, and the revised treaty, with the amended convention, which was signed by the American delegates, will be promptly laid before the senate.

I have received by the special and highly appreciated courtesy of the governments of Russia and the Netherlands a proposal to call The Hague conference together at a time which would conflict with the Third conference of the American republics which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro in August was laid down as a limit. No other date has yet been suggested. A tentative programme for the proposed conference has been proposed by the government of Russia, and the various subjects which it enumerates are worthy of careful examination and consideration in preparation for the conference.

Peace and Righteousness.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good and normally it coincides with righteousness, but it is righteousness, and not peace, which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual, and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation which is a real entity and which does not die as individuals die refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come no less than for the interest of the generation of today, and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation, but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

We should as a nation do everything in our power for the cause of honorable peace. It is morally as indefensible for a nation to commit a wrong upon another nation, strong or weak, as for an individual thus to wrong his fellows. We should do all in our power to hasten the day when there shall be peace among the nations—a peace based upon justice and not upon cowardly submission to wrong. We can accomplish a good deal in this direction, but we cannot accomplish everything, and the penalty of attempting to do too much would almost inevitably be to do worse than nothing, for it must be remembered that fantastic extremists are not in reality leaders of the causes which they espouse, but are ordinarily those who do most to hamper the real leaders of the cause and to damage the cause itself. As yet there is no likelihood of establishing any kind of international power, of whatever sort, which can effectively check wrongdoing, and in these circumstances it would be both a foolish and an evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more promote industry, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteousness, than for the free and enlightened peoples, who, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed, and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully by arbitration now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that desire to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Our Surest Guarantee of Peace a Strong Navy.

The United States navy is the surest guarantee of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures and successes, and above all will study the failures and successes of other peoples, and will strive to learn from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success. For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the war of 1812 as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. There was only one way in which that war could have been avoided. If during the preceding twelve years a navy relatively as strong as that which this country now has had been built up and an army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war, and if the necessity had arisen the war would under such circumstances have ended with our speedy and overwhelming triumph. But our people during those twelve years refused to make any preparations whatever regarding either the army or the navy. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million they thus saved during the three years of war which followed—a war which brought untold suffering upon our people, which at one time threatened the gravest national disaster and which, in spite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength, and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop buildings ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a standup fight with a powerful adversary. The old double turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others, and this can be done by a well settled programme of providing for the building each year of at least one first class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building, the armament presumably to consist of as large a number as possible of very heavy guns of one caliber, together with smaller guns to repel torpedo attack, while there should be heavy armor, turbine engines and, in short, every modern device. Of course from time to time cruisers, colliers, torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats will have to be built also. All this, be it remembered, would not increase our navy, but would merely keep it at its present strength. Equally, of course, the ships will be absolutely useless if the men aboard them are not so trained that they can get the best possible service out of the formidable but delicate and complicated mechanisms intrusted to their care. The marksmanship of our men has so improved during the last five years that I deem it within bounds to say that the navy is more than twice as efficient, ship for ship, as half a decade ago. The navy can only attain proper efficiency if enough officers and men are provided and if these officers and men are given the chance (and required to take advantage of it) to stay continually at sea and to exercise the fleets singly and above all in squadron, the exercise to be of every kind and to include unceasing practice at the guns conducted under conditions that will test marksmanship in time of war.

Maintain High Standard.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given in pay and otherwise and everything practicable done to render the service attractive to men of the right type. They should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty, and in them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the mere performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American nation, and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man. In the army in particular it is not necessary that either the cavalry or infantry officer should have special mathematical ability. Probably in both schools the best part of the education is the high standard of character and of professional morale which it confers.

But in both services there is urgent need for the establishment of a principle of selection which will eliminate men after a certain age if they cannot be promoted from the subordinate ranks and which will bring into the higher commands officers who have not yet grown old men. This principle of selection will be objected to by good men of mediocre capacity who are fitted to do well while young in the lower positions, but who are not fitted to do well when at an advanced age they come into positions of command and of great responsibility. But the desire of these men to be promoted to positions which they are not competent to fill should not weigh against the interests of the navy and the country. At present our men, especially in the navy, are kept far too long in the junior grades and then, at much too advanced an age, are put quickly through the senior grades, often not attaining those senior grades until they are too old to be of real use to them and, if they are of real use, being put through them so quickly that little benefit to the navy comes from their having been in them at all.

The navy has one great advantage over the army in the fact that the officers of high rank are actually trained in the continual performance of their duties—that is, in the management of the battleships and armored cruisers gathered into fleets. This is not true of the army officers, who rarely have corresponding chances to exercise command over troops under service conditions. The conduct of the Spanish war showed the lamentable loss of life, the useless extravagance and the inefficiency certain to result if during peace the high officials of the war and navy departments are praised and rewarded only if they save money, at no matter what cost to the efficiency of the service, and if the higher officers are given no chance whatever to exercise and practice command. For years prior to the Spanish war the secretaries of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy, which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself. And parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved.

Coast Defense Needs.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses. These men should be of the right type and properly trained, and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching. Such exercise during the summer just past has been of incalculable benefit to the army and should under no circumstances be discontinued. If on these practice marches and in these maneuvers elderly officers prove unable to bear the strain they should be retired at once, for the fact is conclusive as to their unfitness for war—that is, for the only purpose because of which they should be allowed to stay in the service. It is a real misfortune to have scores of small company or regimental posts scattered throughout the country. The army should be gathered in a few brigade or division posts, and the generals should be practiced in handling the men in masses. Neglect to provide for all of this means to incur the risk of future disaster and disgrace.

The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the general staff in the army and the general board in the navy. Both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organizations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachments and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the general staff. Similarly it was owing in large part to the general board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such instant efficiency, ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the marine corps in particular performed indispensable service. The army and navy war colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they co-operate with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

Shooting Galleries Needed.

The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers, and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot, for if a soldier has the fighting edge and ability to take care of himself in battle he will soon learn to shoot well with the modern rifle. Proficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 3, 1906.

APPENDIX.

Address by the Secretary of State of the United States of America as Honorary President of the Third Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1906.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Third Conference of American Republics—I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate and thank you for the honor you do me.

I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America.

Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this—that we are all engaged under new conditions and free from the traditional forms and limitations of the old world in working out the same problem of popular self government.

It is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation or in one century can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected and effective self control by the governed be perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are, many of them, crude and unlovely. Its mistakes are many, its partial failures many, its sins not few. Capacity for self government does not come to man by nature. It is an art to be learned, and it is also an expression of character to be developed among all the thousands of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

To reach the goal toward which we are pressing forward the governing multitude must first acquire knowledge that comes from universal education, wisdom that follows practical experience, personal independence and self respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self control to replace that external control which a democracy rejects, respect for law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration for the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the state, loyalty to that abstract conception—one's country—as inspiring as that loyalty to personal sovereigns which has so illumined the pages of history, subordination of personal interests to the public good, love of justice and mercy, of liberty and order. All these we must seek by slow and patient effort, and of how many shortcomings in his own land and among his own people each one of us is conscious.

Yet no student of our times can fail to see that not America alone, but the whole civilized world, is swinging away from its old governmental moorings and intrusting the fate of its civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is to travel whithersoever it leads. Upon the success of this our great undertaking the hope of humanity depends.

Nor can we fail to see that the world makes substantial progress toward more perfect popular self government.

I believe it to be true that, viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, a decade ago, government in my own country has advanced in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, in the fidelity and honesty with which they are represented, in respect for law, in obedience to the dictates of a sound morality and in effectiveness and purity of administration.

Nowhere in the world has this progress been more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wrack of Indian fighting and race conflicts and civil wars strong and stable governments have arisen. Peaceful succession is accord with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, its dignity, its honor, has risen above partisanship for individual leaders. The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is protected, and the fruits of enterprise are secure. Individual liberty is respected. Continuous public policies are followed. National faith is held sacred. Progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement in the right direction is general. The right tendency is not exceptional; it is continental. The present affords just cause for satisfaction; the future is bright with hope.

It is not by national theories that or that this progress can be continued. No nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live. Each nation's growth is a part of the development of the race. There may be leaders, and there may be laggards, but no nation can long continue very far in advance of the general progress of mankind, and no nation that is not doomed to extinction can remain very far behind. It is with nations as it is with individual men. Intercourse, association, correction of egotism by the influence of others' judgment, broadening of views by the experience and thought of equals, acceptance of the moral standards of a community the desire for whose good opinion lends a sanction to the rules of right conduct—these are the conditions of growth in civilization. A people whose minds are not open to the lessons of the world's progress, whose spirits are not stirred by the aspirations and the achievements of humanity struggling the world over for liberty and justice, must be left behind by civilization in its steady and beneficent advance.

To promote this mutual interchange and assistance between the American republics, engaged in the same great task, inspired by the same purpose and professing the same principles, I understand to be the function of the American conference now in session. There is not one of all our countries that cannot benefit the others. There is not one that cannot receive benefit from the others. There is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace, the happiness of all.

According to your programme, no great and impressive single thing is to be done by you, no political questions are to be discussed, no controversies are to be settled, no judgment is to be passed upon the conduct of any state, but many subjects are to be considered which afford the possibility of removing barriers to intercourse, of ascertaining for the common benefit what advances have been made by each nation in knowledge, in experience, in enterprise, in the solution of difficult questions of government and in ethical standards, of perfecting our knowledge of each other and of doing away with the misconceptions, the misunderstandings and the resultant prejudices that are such fruitful sources of controversy.

And there are some subjects in the programme which invite discussion that may lead the American republics toward an agreement upon principles, the general practical application of which can come only in the future through long and patient effort. Some advance at least may be made here toward the complete rule of justice and peace among nations in lieu of force and war.

The association of so many eminent men from all the republics, leaders of opinion in their own homes; the friendships that will arise among you, the habit of temperate and kindly discussion of matters of common interest, the ascertainment of common sympathies and aims, the dissipation of misunderstandings, the exhibition to all the American peoples of this peaceful and considerate method of conferring upon international questions—this alone, quite irrespective of the resolutions you may adopt and the conventions you may sign, will mark a substantial advance in the direction of international good understanding.

These beneficent results the government and the people of the United States of America greatly desire. We wish for no victories but those of peace, for no territory except our own, for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth that we may all become greater and stronger together.

Within a few months, for the first time, the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the strongest and most fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective as all American public opinion whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are maimed behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts and happiness for us all.

But in a single conference or by a single effort can very much be done. The labor more for the future than for the present, but if the right impulse be given, if the right tendency be established, the work you do here will go on among all the millions of people in the American continents long after your final adjournment, long after your lives with boundless benefit to all and to mankind generally, which may it please God to continue time and generations and bless for ages to

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page Six)

way by which criminality of this type can permanently be suppressed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Infinite Harm Done by "Preachers of Mere Discontent."

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions.

To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it and may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagogue and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painfully and laboriously achieved. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagogy is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth, so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless but sane and cool headed advance along the path marked out last year by this very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows or that other creature, equally base, but no baser, who in a spirit of greed or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit, and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

Demagogue and Corruptionist.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors—owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self government under republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagogue, promising much and performing nothing or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist who for his own ends would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagogue and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator. Fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others, and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all.

Railroad Employees' Hours and Eight Hour Law.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced, just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight hour day would be absurd, just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight hour day. Until recently the eight hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely through the instrumentality of the bureau of labor, it is being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not there is need of further legislation in reference thereto, for our purpose is to see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during summer should be established for government employees. It is as desirable for wageworkers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

Labor of Women and Children.

The congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia, a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others, and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way, but a thorough official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the national government. A drastic and thoroughgoing child labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Employers' Liability.

Among the excellent laws which the congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books, but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers, there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrifice of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it cannot be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or, rather, the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employees in navy yards, arsenals and the like.

AS TO LABOR DISPUTES.

Federal Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration Needed.

The commission appointed by the president Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Records show that during the twenty years from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over a million people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of $307,000,000 and to employers of $143,000,000, a total of $450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish and suffering endured by the wives and children of employees whose pay stopped when their work stopped, or the disastrous effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and the inconvenience and loss to the public.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties, and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts and in other cases would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

In this age of great corporate and labor combinations neither employers nor employees should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which cannot wisely be disregarded—an interest not merely of general convenience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results. The step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion and yet would give a chance for public opinion to crystallize and thus to exert its full force for the right.

Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing or in all probability containing coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which, in my judgment, should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would of course be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it, and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

CORPORATION CONTROL.

Far More Complete Supervision at Early Date Required.

The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business, and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef packing industry mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line, and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet, in my judgment, it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers. All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the predictions both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends, while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On Aug. 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over 5,000 separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

Legislation the Proper Antidote.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will, among other things, prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary or ultra conservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact, it is these reactionaries and ultra conservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialistic feeling. Of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation which is 80 per cent wrong is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the government ownership of railways is to secure by the government, on behalf of the people as a whole, such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system, or rather, no system, of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort, upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual. But, as a matter of fact, the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism and especially of its extreme form, communism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this congress already has to its credit we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that, if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like, the reactionaries because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure for all decent, hardworking men equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

Necessity of Combinations.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury, for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is un-

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

...ent, and, although the congress has repeatedly passed legislation endeavoring to put a stop to this evil, the difficulty of obtaining proof upon which to bring prosecution in these cases is so great that this is the first case that has ever been brought in this court, and, as I am informed, this case and one recently brought in Philadelphia are the only cases that have ever been brought in the eastern part of this country. In fact, but few cases of this kind have ever been brought in this country, east or west. Now, under these circumstances I am forced to the conclusion in a case in which the proof is so clear and the facts are so flagrant it is the duty of the court to fix a penalty which shall in some degree be commensurate with the gravity of the offense. As between the two defendants, in my opinion, the principal penalty should be imposed on the corporation. The traffic manager in this case presumably acted without any advantage to himself and without any interest in the transaction either by the direct authority or in accordance with what he understood to be the policy or the wishes of his employer.

"The sentence of this court in this case is that the defendant Pomeroy for each of the six offenses upon which he has been convicted be fined the sum of $1,000, making six fines, amounting in all to the sum of $6,000, and the defendant, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, for each of the six crimes of which it has been convicted be fined the sum of $18,000, making six fines, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $108,000, and judgment to that effect will be entered in this case."

Setting Aside of Judgments and Granting of New Trials.

In connection with this matter I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that—

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

WISDOM IN INJUNCTIONS.

Proper Use of This Power Rather Than Its Abolition Demanded.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts, in which case, of course, the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law, and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunction there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. Of course a judge strong enough to be fit for his office will employ any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by conspiracy, no matter what his opinion may be of the rights of the original quarrel. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways, nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof, even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded, may often settle the dispute between the parties, and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter of course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases, and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction, and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

As to Public Opinion.

It may be the highest duty of a judge at any given moment to disregard not merely the wishes of individuals of great political or financial power, but the overwhelming tide of public sentiment, and the judge who does thus disregard public sentiment when it is wrong, who brushes aside the plea of any special interest when the pleading is not founded on righteousness, performs the highest service to the country. Such a judge is deserving of all honor, and all honor cannot be paid to this wise and fearless judge if we permit the growth of an absurd convention which would forbid any criticism of the judge of another type, who shows himself timid in the presence of arrogant disorder, or who on insufficient grounds grants an injunction that does grave injustice, or who in his capacity as a construer, and therefore in part a maker, of the law, in flagrant fashion thwarts the cause of decent government. The judge has a power over which no review can be exercised. He himself sits in review upon the acts of both the executive and legislative branches of the government. Save in the most extraordinary cases, he is amenable only at the bar of public opinion, and it is unwise to maintain that public opinion in reference to a man with such power shall neither be expressed nor led.

The best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim any immunity from criticism. This has been true since the days of the great English Lord Chancellor Parker, who said, "Let all people be at liberty to know what I found my judgment upon, that so when I have given it in any cause others may be at liberty to judge of me." The proprieties of the case were set forth with singular clearness and good temper by Judge W. H. Taft when a United States circuit judge, eleven years ago, in 1895:

"The opportunity freely and publicly to criticise judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attack. Nothing tends more to render judges careful in their decisions and anxiously solicitous to do exact justice than the consciousness that every act of theirs is to be subjected to the intelligent scrutiny and candid criticism of their fellow men. Such criticism is beneficial in proportion as it is fair, dispassionate, discriminating and based on a knowledge of sound legal principles. The comments made by learned text writers and by the acute editors of the various law reviews upon judicial decisions are therefore highly useful. Such critics constitute more or less impartial tribunals of professional opinion before which each judgment is made to stand or fall on its merits and thus exert a strong influence to secure uniformity of decision. But nonprofessional criticism also is by no means without its uses even if accompanied, as it often is, by a direct attack upon the judicial fairness and motives of the occupants of the bench, for if the law is but the essence of common sense the protest of many average men may evidence a defect in a judicial conclusion, though based on the nicest legal reasoning and profoundest learning. The two important elements of moral character in a judge are an earnest desire to reach a just conclusion and courage to enforce it. In so far as fear of public comment does not affect the courage of a judge, but only spurs him on to search his conscience and to reach the result which approves itself to his honest heart, such comment serves a useful purpose. There are few men, whether they are judges for life or for a shorter term, who do not prefer to earn and hold the respect of all and who cannot be reached and made to pause and deliberate by hostile public criticism. In the case of judges having a life tenure, indeed, their very independence makes the right freely to comment on their decisions of greater importance, because it is the only practical and available instrument in the hands of a free people to keep such judges alive to the reasonable demands of those they serve.

"On the other hand, the danger of destroying the proper influence of judicial decisions by creating unfounded prejudices against the courts justifies and requires that unjust attacks shall be met and answered. Courts must ultimately rest their defense upon the inherent strength of the opinions they deliver as the ground for their conclusions and must trust to the calm and deliberate judgment of all the people as their best vindication."

Criticism of Judges.

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the good people who carry a sound proposition to an excess in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The instinct of the American people as a whole is sound in this matter. They will not subscribe to the doctrine that any public servant is to be above all criticism. If the best citizens, those most competent to express their judgment in such matters, and, above all, those belonging to the great and honorable profession of the bar, so profoundly influential in American life, take the position that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will not be accepted by the American people as a whole. In such event the people will turn to and tend to accept as justifiable the intemperate and improper criticism uttered by unworthy agitators. Surely it is a misfortune to leave to such critics a function, right in itself, which they are certain to abuse. Just and temperate criticism, when necessary, is a safeguard against the acceptance by the people as a whole of that intemperate antagonism toward the judiciary which must be combated by every right thinking man and which, if it became widespread among the people at large, would constitute a dire menace to the republic.

EPIDEMIC OF LYNCHING.

Rule of Mob Represents Loosening of Bands of Civilization.

In connection with the delays of the law I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and, above all, to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults. No section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section. It should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape, the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it, thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon, and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all, while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. Governor Candler of Georgia stated on one occasion some years ago, "I can say of a verity that I have within the last month saved the lives of half a dozen innocent negroes who were pursued by the mob and brought them to trial in a court of a law in which they were acquitted." As Bishop Galloway of Mississippi has finely said: "When the rule of a mob obtains, that which distinguishes a high civilization is surrendered. The mob which lynches a negro charged with rape will in a little while lynch a white man suspected of crime. Every Christian patriot in America needs to lift up his voice in loud and eternal protest against the mob spirit that is threatening the integrity of this republic." Governor Jelks of Alabama has recently spoken as follows: "The lynching of any person for whatever crime is inexcusable anywhere. It is a defiance of orderly government. But the killing of innocent people under any provocation is infinitely more horrible, and yet innocent people are likely to die when a mob's terrible lust is once aroused. The lesson is this: No good citizen can afford to countenance a defiance of the statutes, no matter what the provocation. The innocent frequently suffer and, it is my observation, more usually suffer than the guilty. The white people of the south indict the whole colored race on the ground that even the better elements lend no assistance whatever in ferreting out criminals of their own color. The respectable colored people must learn not to harbor their criminals, but to assist the officers in bringing them to justice. This is the larger crime, and it provokes such atrocious offenses as the one at Atlanta. The two races can never get on until there is an understanding on the part of both to make common cause with the law abiding against criminals of any color."

Treat Each Man Justly.

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men—that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed or his social position, with even handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment, for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industrious, law abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved, only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men and of securing to the good man the right to his life, his liberty and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and, above all, the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape, and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country and against the colored race in particular for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder. Assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court, and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense, while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

The members of the white race, on the other hand, should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift, but let it be justice under the law and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

Negro Should Be Educated.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than in the fancied interest of one class to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good ele-

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mentary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do everything toward making a man a good citizen, but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals—those, for instance, who commit the crime of rape—are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very little, just as they are almost invariably men who own no property, for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above mere brutal criminality. Of course the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee, where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great majority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which invites lynch law. Every graduate of these schools—and, for the matter of that, every other colored man or woman—who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neighbor he or she is thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way, for next to the negro himself the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him, and our steady effort should be to better the relations between the two. Great though the benefit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored people, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate.

Be it remembered, furthermore, that the individuals who, whether from folly, from evil temper, from greed for office or in a spirit of mere base demagogy, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writings which tend to arouse mobs and to bring about lynching not only thus excite the mob, but also tend by what criminologists call "suggestion" greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing. When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man lynched is of another race, the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the opposite race to lose sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself, and, in addition, by the prominence they give to the hideous deed they undoubtedly tend to excite in other brutal and depraved natures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless and orderly punishment under the law is the only

(Continued on Page Seven.)

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Twenty-seven tickets for one dollar. Gainesville Bakery.

Rye and graham bread every day at Gainesville Bakery.

Wanted — Experienced clothing salesman. J. Maussse.

R. M. Chamberlin of Tacoma was trading in the city yesterday.

For the best printed stationery at lowest prices call at The Sun office.

Hon. Henry S. Chubb has returned from a business trip to Jacksonville.

Deputy Sheriff Walker has returned from an official visit to points in Bradford county.

Jesse Y. Bradley, a well known merchant of Alachua, spent yesterday in this city on business.

Dr. Clarence B. Strouse will lead the prayer-meeting service at the Methodist church tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

William Welch, a progressive young trucker of Evinston, was among those who came to Gainesville trading yesterday.

J. N. Craig of Micanopy, the genial agent of the Atlantic Coast Line at that point, was a business visitor to this city yesterday.

The kind you want—Blue Ribbon Vanilla. Absolutely pure, goes twice as far and the "Blue Ribbon Flavor" is perfection. Ask for the 25c size.

S. C. Gay, the naval stores operator of Micanopy, passed through the city yesterday en route to Jacksonville, where he had been summoned on business.

Friends of A. S. Wooley are glad to welcome him again, after a delightful summer spent at his home in Seaford, Del. Mrs. Wooley expects to arrive later.

Guy Zetrouer of Rochelle was in the city yesterday. He was en route to Dutton, where for the next few days he will enjoy a hunting trip with Wm. Barco.

For Sale—Fine farm near Hague, 80 acres; good dwelling, stable, barns and outhouses. Also two-acre lot containing fine dwelling and stable in East Gainesville. Apply to John B. Dell, Gainesville, Fla.

J. W. Sinquefield of Tacoma, who has been conducting a mercantile business and growing oranges for the past four years, has decided to return to his old home, Sanitoba, Miss., just as his handsome grove was about to bring him in golden returns.

Mrs. S. A. Blanding has returned from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., where she has been on a pleasant visit of a couple of months with her daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Blanding. The latter is a member of the faculty of the Lincoln Memorial University.

Judge Syd L. Carter and Captain J. C. McGraw have returned from Levyville, where on Sunday afternoon they attended the funeral of the former's brother, Senator N. R. Carter, the interment being in Levyville cemetery, Rev. J. K. Sheffield of the Baptist church officiating.

Prof. J. G. Kellum of Tallahassee, secretary of the State Board of Control, came to attend the session of the Board and remained over for a day or two with friends here. Prof. Kellum is looking the picture of health, which is evidence that the red hills of Leon is agreeing with him.

A jolly crowd of our young people attended a "cane grinding" at Mr. Strickland's, near Paradise, last Thursday evening. Among those present were: Misses Myrtle Fennell, Patty and Nellie Dempsie, Ollie Carpenter, Myrtle Bynum and Alice Butler; Messrs. Chitty, Craigue, Matheson, Avera, Godwin, McCook and Vidal.

For the convenience of our patrons we will keep our store open until 10 p. m. during this month.

THE S. J. THOMAS CO.

Biggest and best loaves at the Gainesville Bakery.

Board and room for one gentleman. Apply 201 North Oak avenue.

For Sale—One iron safe in good condition, cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 84.

Lost—Lady's amethest pin. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Mrs. Watson Porter.

Furnished room for rent, 306 West Court street. Privilege of bath. Gentleman only. Address Box 236, City.

Have your stationery printed at The Sun office. First-class work promptly delivered at reasonable prices is our motto.

For Sale—My fruit and confectionery. Good stand, good business. Satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to W. C. Bule, West Union street.

The Board of County Commissioners and the Board of Public Instruction were in regular monthly session yesterday, a full membership of each board being present. The regular routine of business in each body was transacted.

George Birt and George Sparkman of Louise, two progressive farmers and stockmen, are making a great success in hog-raising, among other things. They brought a drove of fifty fine hogs to this market which were disposed of to W. D. Fagan at a good price, on the hoof.

The members of the Board of Control, after holding their meeting here Monday afternoon, departed for their various homes yesterday. Each expressed himself as being well pleased not only with the "doings at the University," but with the general progress of the city.

Trainmaster Fred H. Ford of the Atlantic Coast Line spent yesterday with his family in this city. Mr. Ford, who is now spending a majority of his time on the St. Petersburg division of the road, states that the movement of oranges from that section outclasses anything in the history of the State. In fact, the traffic is so heavy that it is a very difficult matter to move the fruit.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hagood, which will occur at their home in Jacksonville on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst. This estimable couple are well known in this city, having resided in this city and in Micanopy for many years. Friends will congratulate them upon their quarter of a century's undisturbed connubial bliss.

Mrs. Georgia Porter and son, John, left Rocky Point yesterday for Washington, D. C., where they will make their future home. Mrs. Porter has been a resident of Rocky Point and of this city for many years and her many friends regret very much to see her leave.

There was a very interesting and enjoyable meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held at the reading-room on Monday afternoon. At this time arrangements were made for a dime social, to be held at Mrs. T. F. Thomas' residence on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th, to which the public is invited.

C. O. Robinson of Coe, La., who a day or two ago purchased the beautiful home and grove of J. W. Sinquefield at Tacoma, left yesterday for his home, where he will arrange to move with his family to his new possession. Mr. Robinson expressed himself as being well pleased with his purchase, and believes his family will be benefited by the change to Florida.

W. W. Feagle of Alachua and R. H. Meeks of Macon, Ga., were in the city yesterday, and made The Sun an appreciated call. Mr. Meeks is a Trenton boy, but has been residing in Macon for the past three years, where he has held a lucrative position in the offices of the Macon and Dublin railroad. He is now spending a while with relatives and friends at his old home.

Dr. H. C. Spencer and wife, who have been spending the summer on Lake Erie, have returned to their home here, and are again pleasantly located in East Gainesville. Dr. Spencer is a good friend to Gainesville and this section, as is demonstrated by the fact that he has induced a party of about ten from that section to come to Gainesville and spend the winter, several of whom may decide to locate here permanently.

The Woman's Guild of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church will hold a bazaar in the Elks' building this evening, at which will be offered not only good things to eat, but seasonable holiday articles of every description, novelties, bric-a-brac, hand-work in linen, embroideries; in fact almost everything one could wish for, at prices that are reasonable. The funds will be devoted to the new church building. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone. Come out, enjoy the evening, and help a good cause.

NEW YORK RACKET.

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH

KING QUALITY SHOES

For MEN

The Shoe that fits and looks as well and wears as well as those sold at $5 and $6. We still have them at $3 50 per pair. Try a pair and be convinced.

THE RADCLIFF SHOE

For LADIES

At $2.50 is one of the prettiest and best to be seen. See the line both in Button and Lace.

We are showing a magnificent line of Blankets from the cheapest to the best.

See our Moquette Rugs at $2.25—best quality.

Carpets—a nice line of both Ingrains and Brussels.

Iron Beds from $2 50 up.

PHIFER BROS.,

Phifer's Corner, - Gainesville, Fla.

SPRING PARK CATTLE.

Returned From Tampa Fair Tuesday, After Taking Many Prizes.

After having been awarded many prizes—more than seventy—at the State Fair in Tampa, the Hereford cattle belonging to Spring Park Stock Farm Company, of which N. A. Callison is manager, arrived from the scene of contest Tuesday, looking as spick and span as could be expected, after the long and tedious trip.

Manager Callison is certainly to be congratulated upon his success at the Fair. It was demonstrated, through his exhibit, that Florida is as capable of raising fine cattle as any other section of the country, for no finer can be found in the South, or in the United States, for that matter, than the fine Herefords and Jerseys from the pastures of Spring Park.

Immediately upon their arrival the cattle were unloaded and driven to the farm, nine miles distant to the westward of the city.

Manager Callison was not only busy receiving the congratulations of our people over his success with the cattle, but also upon his success with the Alachua county exhibit, over which he was commissioner, and under the direction of whom the exhibition was made. Through his energetic efforts Alachua county was covered with glory—and Alachua county will not forget him.

MR. ALBRIGHT'S LOSS.

His Home, Pecan Grove, Orange Trees and Velvet Beans Burned.

Information reached this city Tuesday of a serious loss to D. A. Albright, who resides on what is known as the Mixson place, near the waterworks pumping station, at a late hour Monday afternoon, which resulted in the loss of Mr. Albright's home, a cottage of five or six rooms virtually new, the burning of five acres of young pecan trees, 200 orange trees, 100 peach trees, and six acres of velvet beans. The aggregate loss is said to be quite large, though it could not be ascertained.

Mr. Albright, who came from West Virginia with the colony about three years ago, has been on the place about two years. His friends deeply sympathize with him in the loss.

This is the second fire occurring in that immediate neighborhood during a week, part of the farm of A. L. Jackson having been burned on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. O. P. Cannon of Rocky Point was shopping in the city yesterday. Friends of her son, Harry Cannon, who has been quite low, will be gratified to learn that he is now considered out of danger. Though he is still quite weak, he expects to be entirely recovered in a short time.

FASTIDIOUS WOMEN consider Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic a necessity in the hygienic care of the person and for local treatment of feminine ills. As a wash its cleansing, germicidal, deodorizing and healing qualities are extraordinary. For sale at Druggists. Sample free. Address The R. Paxton Co., Boston, Mass.

EDWARDS' OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Dec. 8.

...J. A. COBURN'S...

GREAT BARLOW MINSTRELS

You all know them—A household word

AN ALL-WHITE COMPANY

Absolutely Guaranteeing

Your money's worth or your money —Back—

Everything New This Season

Presenting the Latest Ensemble Spectacle, an Absolute Novelty in Scenic Stage Craft, the

"20th Century Aerial Special"

Showing a Monster AIR SHIP, Officers, Passengers, Crew and Musicians, Beautiful Electric Display and Color effects

Our Past Our Present Guarantee

The Latest Songs The Newest Jokes Sparkling Music and Untainted Humor

AN UNEQUALLED OLIO

of Feature Vaudeville and Novelty Acts

SPLENDID VOCAL CHOIR

Parade and Concert 11:30 a. m.

Prices, 35c, 50c and $1. Seats on sale Wednesday, Dec. 5.

MOVED

To our new location, on corner just North of Postoffice, where we will be pleased to greet you and do our best to please you.

Oysters, Steaks and Short Orders our Specialty.

Coffee the best. Everything nice. Game cooked to order for sportsmen.

OPEN EARLY and LATE.

THE CONTINENTAL

CAFE-RESTAURANT.

GOOD BREAD AIDS DIGESTION

And keeps one relieved of "that tired feeling" which heavy, soggy bread is bound to create.

IT's YOUR OWN FAULT

If you do not keep good, wholesome Bread on your table, for it is made fresh every day and delivered at your door by

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

Phone 165. R. T. SCHAFER, Prop.

WILLIAM ANDERSON

BICYCLES and Electrical Supplies.

Agency for leading Bicycles. Repairing done promptly. Electrical work of all kinds.

113 W. UNION ST.

Miss Nora Norton,

Ladies' Novelties and Fancy Goods.

WATCH MY WINDOW. It may pay you.

PROF. JULES EICHELBERGER,

Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer.

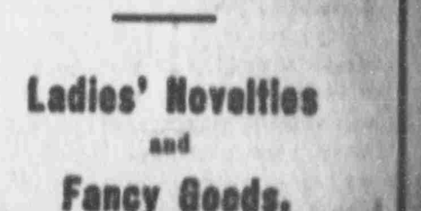
THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Gainesville, Florida.

JEFF SIMONS

DEALER IN

Fresh Saltwater Fish



and OYSTERS

(In rear of Furniture Company)

GAINESVILLE, - - FLORIDA

I am now prepared to accommodate the trade with the best the market affords in this line. Phone 340.

T. F. THOMAS UNDERTAKING CO.

FULL LINE OF NEW GOODS....

AGENTS FOR

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES and IRON FENCES.

See our samples.

Personal attention to all matters in this line. Mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to.

Gainesville, Florida.